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SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1883

ANNEMARIE E. PETERSON AND WILHELM ERNST GEISEL

JUNE 27, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2185]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 2185) for the relief of Annemarie E. Peterson and Wilhelm Ernst Geisel, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to waive the excluding provision of existing law with reference to the conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude in behalf of the wife of a United States citizen. The bill also grants to the minor stepson of a United States citizen the status of a nonquota immigrant, which is the status normally enjoyed by the alien minor children of citizens of the United States.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiaries of the bill are mother and son who were born in Germany on July 18, 1922, and January 15, 1947, respectively. The mother was married on July 26, 1950, to Sgt. Olaf G. Peterson, a United States citizen member of our Armed Forces. The mother was convicted in Germany in 1943 for the theft of two blouses and received a sentence of 30 days. Without the waiver provided for in the bill, the mother and child will be unable to join Sergeant Peterson, who is now stationed at Aberdeen, Md.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 10, 1952, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General, with reference to the case, reads as follows:

2 ANNEMARIE E. PETERSON AND WILHELM ERNST GEISEL

JUNE 10, 1952.

HON. PAT MCCARRAN,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 2185) for the relief of Annemarie E. Peterson and Wilhelm Ernst Geisel, aliens. The bill would waive the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, which excludes from admission to the United States aliens who admit the commission or have been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude in the case of Annemarie E. Peterson, and would grant nonquota status in the issuance of an immigration visa to Wilhelm Ernst Geisel.

A memorandum prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service setting forth the facts in the case is attached.

Mrs. Peterson is inadmissible to the United States as a person who has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, to wit: theft. In the absence of special legislation, she may not be permitted to join her husband in this country. The child, Wilhelm, is chargeable to the quota of Germany, which is oversubscribed, and an immigration visa is not readily available. Whether under the circumstances the aliens should be granted relief through the enactment of special legislation involves a question of legislative policy concerning which this Department prefers not to make any recommendation.

Sincerely,

A. DEVITT VANECH,
Deputy Attorney General.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE ANNEMARIE E. PETERSON AND WILHELM ERNST GEISEL,
BENEFICIARIES OF S. 2185

The files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of this Department disclose that the aliens are mother and son. They are natives and citizens of Germany, who were born on July 18, 1922, and January 15, 1947, respectively. They have never resided in the United States. On July 26, 1950, at Marburg, Germany, the mother married Sgt. Olaf Gunnar Peterson, a citizen of the United States and a member of the United States Armed Forces. Sergeant Peterson has advised that neither he nor his wife were previously married. The child Wilhelm is the son of Mrs. Peterson. Sergeant Peterson intends to adopt the child after he comes to the United States. Sergeant Peterson stated that his wife was refused an immigration visa by the American consul, Stuttgart, Germany, because she had been convicted of the theft of two blouses in Marburg, Germany, in 1943, for which she was sentenced to serve 30 days' imprisonment.

The files further show that Sergeant Peterson is a native of Sweden who was naturalized as a United States citizen on January 2, 1943, in San Francisco, Calif. He served in the United States Army from September, 1942 to November 14, 1945, and reenlisted on September 12, 1947. He was stationed in Germany with the occupational forces from November 26, 1947, until June 29, 1951. He is presently stationed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.

Senator Robert A. Taft, the author of the bill, has submitted additional information, among which is the following:

HISTORY OF LIFE

HEIDELBERG, November 19, 1951.

I, Annemarie Peterson, nee Geisel, was born on July 18, 1922, at Marburg/Lahn, as the daughter of my parents, August Geisel and Anna Maria Geisel, nee Grosse, who has deceased. From Easter 1929 until March 1937—i. e., for 8 years—I attended successfully the elementary school at Marburg/Lahn. On July 3, 1937, I was employed as a maid by Director Brandt, "Osbert", School for the Art or Movement (Bewegungskunst), at Marburg/Lahn, where I worked until December 31, 1940. On January 1, 1941, I changed my employment and went to Bautzer, Marburg/Lahn, likewise as a maid, and simultaneously I had to take charge of the household work with the Sauer family, and I stayed there until May 1, 1942. On May 1, 1942, I began again to work at Director Brandt's, where I worked until January 1943. Due to thoughtlessness I had to serve a 4 weeks' time from

January 4th until February 4th. In February 1943 I went to Herborn (Kreis Dillenburg) and was employed there as a guard with the German Reich Railway from March 1943 until 1945; then I was discharged due to a general discharge for reasons of economy. I returned to Marburg/Lahn and worked again with Director Brandt in the household, and that from May 1945 until March 1946. On August 1, 1946, I was employed as a maid by Strippel at Marburg/Lahn, where I worked until January 15, 1947. On January 15, 1947, I gave birth to my son Wilhelm Ernst Geisel, whose father is an American soldier. I went to my parents, August Geisel and Frieda Geisel, nee Bremer, with my child. Until the end of January 1948 I was again employed at Director Brandt's. Then I stayed at home and devoted my time to my son. Now and then I went to Heidelberg in order to visit my husband, or my husband came to Marburg/Lahn. I stayed at Marburg until I married on July 26, 1950. Then I moved to Heidelberg, together with my son and husband, where my son and I are still living.

ANNEMARIE PETERSON GEB GEISEL.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 2185) should be enacted.



January 1911 until February 1912. In February 1912 I went to Harbor City, Illinois and was employed by the Great Northern Railway from March 1912 until 1913 when I was discharged due to a general discharge for reasons of economy. I returned to Winnetka, Illinois and worked again until October 1913 in the household and then from May 1915 until March 1916. On January 15, 1916 I was discharged as a result of being at Winnetka, Illinois when I went out with January 15, 1917. On January 15, 1917 I came back to my son William Ernest Gibbel and his mother and sister. I went to my parents' August 1916 and then lived in a house with my child. In 1918 I moved to 1912 I was again employed at Harbor City, Illinois. I then stayed at home and devoted my time to my son. Now and then I went to Winnetka in order to visit my husband or my husband came to Winnetka. I stayed at Winnetka until I married on July 25, 1920. I then moved to Winnetka together with my son and husband, William Ernest Gibbel.

ANNEMARIE PETERSON-GIBBEL

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 2157) should be enacted.